

AAZK NEWSLETTER



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BÉLA J. DEMETER

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOO KEEPERS

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Dear Member,

The ranks of the AAZK now number nearly 600, and we're just one year old. Our size could double by our next birthday, and we're sure it will.

Now that we have representatives in some 54 zoos in 30 states, we're about to embark on our intended purpose, that of regional conferences, increased articles of interest in the AAZK NEWSLETTER, and many other ideas to bring our profession together, and raise it up in stature.

However, the only way we can accomplish our intended goals is by PARTICIPATION.

Plan to attend a regional workshop of the AAZK, when they are established. Bring your wife or guest—take an interest in our association and contribute toward its success.

We are looking for prospective speakers from the keeper ranks, to participate in conferences. If you're willing to speak on



specific items of animal care or conservation, please let us know who you are.

Although our regional workshops are in the early stages of planning, we would like to hear from those interested in participating.

Sincerely,

Richard G. Sweeney, Executive Secretary, AAZK

THE AAZK HAS ESTABLISHED THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS. Within each section a zoo will be designated as regional headquarters.

Notice of these regional offices will be published in the January issue of AAZK NEWSLETTER.

1. Far Western-California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Hawaii, and Alaska.

2. Western-Northwest-Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

3. Western-Southwest-Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico.

4. Southern-Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, S. Carolina.

5. Southeastern-Kentucky, Virginia, W. Virginia, Tennessee, N. Carolina.

6. Mid-west-Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan.

7. Northeast-New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Conn., Mass., Vermont, N. Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, & Wash., D.C.

(THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE first appeared in "Zoo Bell," a former employee publication of the San Diego Zoological Gardens, Vol. IV, No. 5, May 1957. This is a very apt description of team effort, and an ageless remedy

for organizational success, worthy of individual attention.)

WHO HAS THE MOST IMPORTANT JOB IN THE ZOO?

In looking over the San Diego Organizational Chart for lines of responsibility, we asked ourselves, "Just who does hold the most important post?" We might very well say that the President of the Society holds the top position because he directs a group of twelve men known as the Board of Trustees. They, in turn, are responsible for the management of the Zoo, but neither he nor the Board holds the most important job because somewhere along the line a zoo must have and care for animals. This is fundamental! Obviously then, the curators, the men who secure the birds, the mammals and the snakes, are most important. However, we could get along without them, though not too well. It must be the keepers, the fellows who keep the animals alive, who hold the most important post. But if it weren't for those who buy, prepare and deliver the food, where would the Zoo be? They're not the most important either, because if we didn't have the funds to buy the animals and the food, where would we be?

Surely, we must start with the controller...and this just must indeed be the most important. But, if the controller and her staff didn't have funds to draw upon, we'd be in a bad way. Certainly, it's the people who greet our calling public, the telephone operators, and those who meet our paying guests, the ticket sellers, who have the greatest responsibility. No money, no Zoo!! But what keeps the visitors coming to the Zoo, if not the advertising, the publicity and the promotion performed by our public relations staff to acquaint both

resident and tourist, young and old, with our superb collection and the setting for it.

Also true, but if the Zoo weren't a safe place to be, or if it were untidy, unpainted, badly painted or poorly planned, our reputation would soon be lost. Our attendance would quickly fall off, our source of income would cease and at least some of us wouldn't be here. Then it could be the security section that plays the important role, or the construction and maintenance crew, or the men who keep the grounds and enclosures clean, or those who plant, prune and water the trees and shrubs. Or it could be the public services department with its food, gifts and countless other items visitors find so attractive that keeps the turnstiles moving. Or maybe the animal acts are the chief drawing card for the Zoo!

All are important, but probably don't hold a candle to the driver-guides who expound the marvels of our Zoo day after day. True again, but without the animals, obviously the bus tour would be purposeless. Also, if the buses stopped because of mechanical failure, we'd be in a bad way, and since this is one of the unique services of our Zoo, it's the mechanics who keep everything running who really hold the important job.

Still, fundamentally, we must come back to the animals. If we were to have a really devastating disease (or one which would bring about total quarantine by the Department of Agriculture or Public Health Service) we'd have to lock our doors and we might lose all the animals in the Zoo. This, of course, immediately points up the fact that the

Veterinarian has the most important job. He sees that the animals are properly fed, kept in good health, that newcomers don't bring in highly infectious agents. But again, he doesn't do any of these things alone. He is dependent on his staff, the laboratory and the small animal nursery, on the curators, and through them, on the keepers, and through the keepers, for proper feeding, which comes from the warehouse, and so again we can go from one department to another.

And what I am saying is that we are continually completing a circle. It becomes most apparent that EVERY JOB IN THE ZOO, each in its own right, is of equal importance--custodian, sales clerk, waitress, supervisor, telephone operator, meat cutter, secretary, editor, director, keeper, or whatever the job title may be. One bad link in our chain seriously hurts the Zoo, our community and our international reputation, to say nothing of the disintegration taking place in the link itself!

More important and most fortunately, we all share in our successes and they are many. Today we can rightfully be a proud family and look forward to a very bright future.

Charles R. Schroeder, D.V.M.

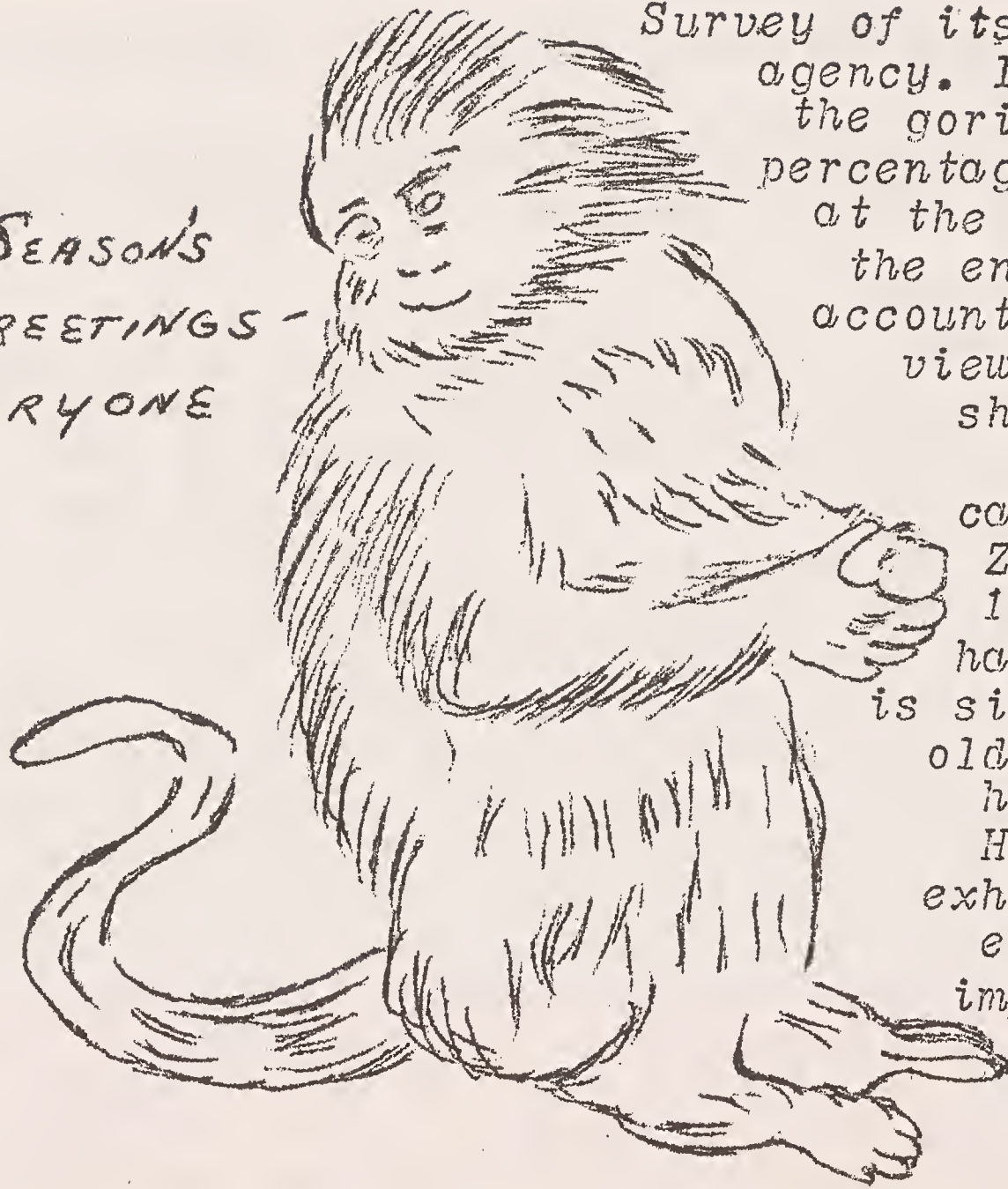
San Diego Zoological Gardens

SAMSON, THE GORILLA, FROM THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY ZOO

by Lester Bulgrin, Area Supervisor, Primate Dept.

Milwaukee County has recently received a completed Popularity

SEASON'S
GREETINGS -
EVERYONE



Survey of its entire contents done by a local agency. It was no surprise that SAMSON, the gorilla, received the greatest percentage as the most popular animal at the zoo. Running a close second was the entire Primate Department accounting to 24 percent of all interviews. I feel it may be a little short of my expectations.

SAMSON, being a Lowland Gorilla came to the Milwaukee County Zoo in October 1950 at the age of 18 months, and weighed 12 lbs. He has now grown to 630 lbs. and is six feet tall. Being 19 years old at this time, he is as healthy as can be expected.

Having a 40 foot enclosed exhibit cage with all of the extras he has become a very important figure at the zoo.

In fact, he has his portrait on the Zoo Book cover.

SAMSON has entertained millions of visitors at the

zoo. Anyone who has visited the zoo will certainly remember him even if he was taking a nap! He has drawn capacity crowds in front of his cage ten months of the year. Perhaps feeding time is the highlight of his day when he can sit with great dignity and security and leisurely eat his especially prepared diet arranged on his table. He has been publicized by a Milwaukee newspaper as the "King of the Zoo"...and who is to dethrone him?

I wish everyone of our members of AAZK could visit the Milwaukee County Zoo some day and visit the "King and I"; perhaps for striking acquaintance or for further information about Samson or for good old zoo talk behind the scenes.

NEWS FROM BROOKFIELD ZOO reported by Dewey Garvey

Births in October	0/1 Costa Rican Deer	0/1 Forest Horse
2 Collard Peccary	1 Sooty Manabey	1/0 Guanaco
2 Acouchi	1/0 Pigmy Hippopotamus	

October 11, 1968 is the ~~day that~~ Brookfield Zoo had its first Pigmy Hippopotamus born, and baby and mother are doing fine.

Until the early 1900's, the Pigmy was thought to be the big black pig, other people believed it just to be a baby hippo. In 1912, the first pigmy hippo was brought to the U.S. and the Bronx Zoo in New York.

The parents of the baby (Yetun named) are Spunky and Sassy and have been housed in the elephant house since their arrival at Brookfield Zoo. This is their first offspring of many, we hope.

THE SAIGON ZOO AND OTHER NEWS reported by Marvin L. Jones

Situated between some of the most important offices in the capital of the Republic of Vietnam, and the Saigon River is the charming, and very clean park known as Thao Cam Vien, the Saigon Botanical and Zoological Gardens. Founded well over one hundred years ago by the French, it remains the principal zoological institution in South Vietnam, and today boasts a fine, if small collection. The setting is very green, lush vegetation, amidst some unique and archaic exhibits, contrasting with the jeeps, and weapons of war. Due to its location, the zoo is constantly patrolled by armored members of the security forces, and thus is probably the safest place for the foreign and domestic visitor. Admission is about 5 cents U.S. for adults and two cents for children, and in 1967 attendance was in excess of 1.5 million, so it no doubt is the most popular attraction in the city today. The collection is the usual Lion and some gaudy Macaws from South America. I was surprised to note that even though we have a large American presence in Vietnam, there was not a single specimen from the United States, a situation which I hope to see rectified shortly. The lot of the keeper is not too bad, and several of them have houses on the edge of the grounds. It is evident that they take good care of their charges, since all of the animals were in top-notch condition, and cages were very clean, matching grounds that were immaculate. All cages had attractive labels that gave the local name, as well as the scientific, French and English name. In some cases there were facts as to how the animals arrived, for

instance the family of Great Grey Kangaroos came from the Australian Army contingent in Vietnam, and the Monkey-eating Eagle from the Philippines government. The latter had a fine large cage, with some planting, and looked very nice.

The collection contained about 70 species, and among the more interesting were two pairs of Concolor Gibbon (probably the race *gabriellae*); pairs of both Javan and Indian Adjutant storks; some very handsome and large Green Peafowl (*pavo muticus*) better than any seen in American or European zoos; Sun and Himalayan Bears; Elliots Otter; a very large male Clouded Leopard; two fine Vietnamese Tigers; a trio of large Leopards; two young male and two adult female Indian Elephants (males were with tusks and kept in one pen, the females quite a distance away in another); a herd of Malaccan Sambar Deer; a very nice single male Muntjac, very large and very dark red; a trio of Grey Peacock Pheasants; a female Concave-casqued Hornbill; several Marsh Crocodiles. I did not have time to meet any of the staff nor take pictures but hope to be able to return once again before I leave Vietnam. This visit took place on 10 October 1968, a very warm and sunny day, and it was noted that the zoo was heavily visited, and by a number of teenagers.

OTHER NEWS

It has been reported that the Amsterdam Zoo has successfully bred an Aardvark which is being raised by the mother. The youngster was three weeks old (and on public exhibit) when seen by a member of the

Frankfurt Zoo staff in early October. Mother and baby are shown in the zoo's nocturnal house. This would be the second successful birth, the first being in Miami.

I have also received a report that the National Zoo in Washington has received a pair of Kiwi; that the Atlanta Zoo will be given three female Sumatran Orangs each with a youngster shortly. They will come from Yerkes Primate Center in Atlanta, and remain that Center's property.

SSG Marvin L. Jones

4th Admin Co (ASD), 4th Infantry Div.

APO San Francisco, 96262

Sgt. Jones reports that Tigers and Leopards are also a menace to the G.I.'s in Viet Nam, along with the human enemy.

From Berlin Zoo-A serious loss was the male Borean Orang NAKAL. He had sired two young but also had suffered many months with what seemed to be anemia. Cause of death was leukemia.

Red Buffalos were flown from Frankfurt to Berlin by the U.S.A.F. so we are still aiding the Berlin Zoo it seems, with U.S. military aid.

DID YOU KNOW? by Edward Magee, Catskill Game Farm

The White Tailed Deer is perhaps the most important deer in North America. It is called the Virginia White-tailed Deer because the first specimen was killed in Virginia in 1784. This deer is the most widely distributed big game animal in America. The tail of this deer is feathery and snow white. When the deer is startled and begins to run,

its tail stands straight up. The deer's coat is sleek and shining. Its slender legs end in black hoofs; its face has sharp features and its eyes are large and brown. In midsummer, the white tailed deer has a red coat. When winter approaches, the coat turns to a light bluish gray. The largest white tailed deer live along the Canadian border where males sometimes weigh more than 275 pounds. Farther south, the deer are smaller. A small white tailed deer known as the Coues Deer is found in Arizona and New Mexico.

THE KEEPER'S CORNER by Dick Sweeney

In introducing another keeper, I am pleased to acquaint you with another from the Catskill Game Farm in New York. Mr. Heinz Burkner is 48 years old and father of three. At the present time, he is keeper of Catskill's goat and sheep section which also includes the moose and Javan Banteng exhibits. Heinz began his zoo career as helper at the farm. He has been at the game farm for about three and one half years. Catskill's goat and sheep exhibits are built along the natural blue stone ledges of the Catskill Mountains. In fact, the upper rim of the enclosures border on the state land, fabled as the stamping grounds of Rip Van Winkle. Look for Heinz on your visits to Catskill.

CONSERVATION ON THE LINE by Ken Willingham, Senior Keeper, San Diego Zoo

Research is now under way on the venom of the Green Mamba. Its venom contains an anticoagulant that may be separated and used to treat thrombosis. Thrombosis is the formation of blood clots in the heart.

Other venoms useful to man are Russell's viper, cobra, boomslang, Carpet viper, and puff adder. Cobra venom has been used as a pain killer, in small doses. Russell's viper venom has been used to promote coagulation of blood. Moccasin venom has been used to treat rheumatoid arthritis with claimed success. Boomslang, carpet, viper, and puff adders contain qualities that may cause blood to clot. All these snakes have qualities that may be beneficial to medical science. This may serve to show that all creatures have their place on earth and in some unknown and strange way may yet serve mankind. (Ref: Animal Kingdom, LXXI #4, Aug. 1968)

CONSERVATION IS MORE THAN JUST A WORD

NATIONAL PARKS JUST DON'T HAPPEN, THEY ARE FOUGHT FOR

The Big Thicket is beech, long-leaf pines, palmetto jungles and cypress swamps located in south eastern Texas. Record size trees still are to be found in this wonderland. Such as black hickory, eastern red cedar, holley, plane tree, red bay, sperkleberry, silverbell and many more. The world's tallest cypress tree is to be found there. Insect eating plants are also found there, as a matter of fact, four of the five species that are found in the United States.

In 1938, this area consisted of about one million acres. Today, it has been chopped and butchered down to about three hundred thousand acres and is disappearing at the rate of fifty or sixty acres a day.

Animal life is still around despite heavy poaching. Even the vanishing alligators are still to be found in the bayous. Most important of all, the ivory-billed woodpecker is known to exist in the Big Thicket. This bir

THE BIG THICKET. At least one hundred thousand acres of the Big Thicket should be preserved as a National Park. All letters supporting this park should be sent to Senator Yarbough, Washington, D.C.

CONSERVATION NEWS by Ken Willingham

Sand hill study may aid whooping crane survival: from Calgary, Canada's Zoo's News. In May, 1967, Bill McKay collected six Greater Sandhill Crane eggs from the wild and immediately placed them under setting hens. Both hens and eggs were put in nesting boxes in his garage on St. George's Island. All six eggs hatched, but only three downy youngsters survived.

Great patience is needed to train young cranes to eat. A diet of chopped worms and beef mixed with powdered oyster shell, skim milk, commercial pre-starter turkey pellets and vitamycin is rolled in a small ball and put on the end of a tooth pick. The toothpick is moved back and forth and the young cranes strike at it. It took three days for them to learn, then it was an easy step to teach them to peck at balls of food rolled over white napkins towards them.

Eighteen months later, you can see the change in them. They stand $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet high and are sporting adult grey plumage washed with rust along the back. Their legs are black and a brilliant red head patch replaces their immature head feathers. Two of the original three survived the year. One was lost when they were placed in a community pen.

Full maturity is reached at three years. At present, only cranes know how to tell the sex of another crane, so we must wait for signs of mating before we know if we have a pair. Although these are the common Greater

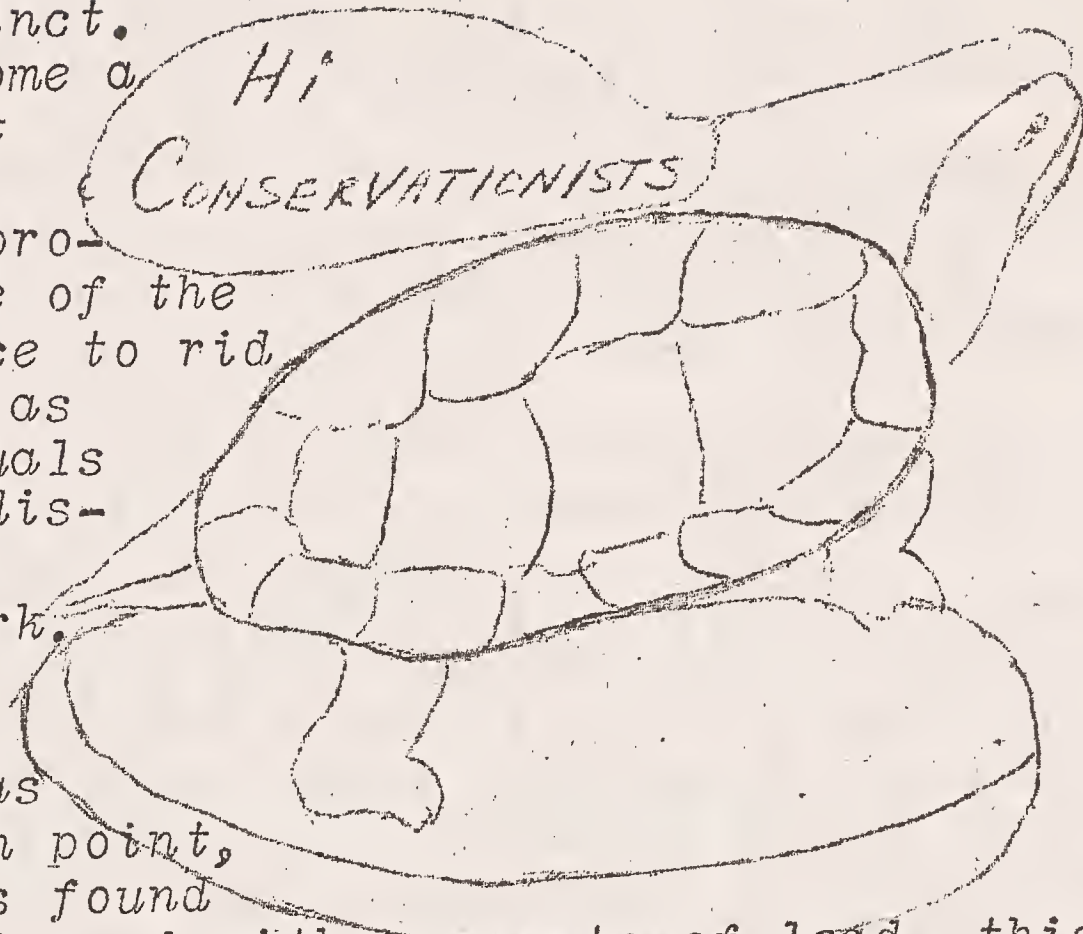
was thought for some years to be extinct.

This area should definately become a National Park, however, it's not that simple. Local lumber companies would

prefer this area to remain as is, unprotected and open to exploitation. Some of the drastic measures that have taken place to rid this area of its natural wonders are as follows. It is hoped by some individuals that if many of the natural wonders disappear, there would be no reason to establish this area as a national park.

One entire heron rookery was sprayed from the air with insecticide. Only 3 survived out of 300. The rookery was visible from the air. Another case in point, a thousand year old magnolia tree was found

dead, bored in several places and poisoned with ~~arsenate of lead~~, this act was planned and was no childish prank. One lumber company, knowing full well what it was doing, cut a beech forest singled out by the Dept. of Interior for inclusion in the national monument. Another plans to cut the last virgin pine forest. Here is a quotation from a lumber executive in this area. He has become famous for this remark, "THE BIG THICKET? IN FOUR YEARS THERE WON'T BE ANY BIG THICKET."



Sandhill Crane, any knowledge gained in raising these successfully, may aid conservationists who are attempting to raise and save the nearly extinct Whooping Crane.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE: FROM TIGER'S TALE, MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF FLORIDA. Dr. Edwin S. Iverson presented an illustrated talk showing how about 300 pinhead-sized eggs of the "thread herring" were scooped up by a plankton net in the Gulf Stream, brought in and raised to maturity in prepared tanks.

Thread Herring are considered valuable sources of edible fish meal and protein fish concentrate. Both are high-quality food supplements with increasing roles in feeding the world's hungry.

This experiment could have very important implications for the future of agriculture and could open the way to "SEA FARMING" of food fish in tanks or enclosed ponds.

THE CINCINNATI ZOO'S CROCODILIANS- by Johnny Arnett, Chairman of Education, Cincinnati Chapter of AAZK

In the past two years, we have been very fortunate in our endeavor to obtain and maintain a fine collection of crocodilians.

We will soon have a whole new wing built onto our reptile building which will be devoted entirely to our crocodilians. This exhibit is planned to be as close to the natural habitat of these marvelous reptiles as possible.

At this time, we have the following species:

8 American Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*)

2 American Crocodile (*Crocodylus actus*)
 2 Smooth-fronted caiman (*Pleosuchus palpebrosus*)
 1 black caiman (*Caiman crocodylus*), 5 spectacled caiman (*Caiman crocodylus*)
 2 Central American caiman (*Caiman fuscus*)
 3 Paraguayan caiman (*Caiman fuscus*), 1 true gaviat (*Gavialis gangeticus*)
 1 Orinoco Crocodile (*Crocodylus intermedius*)
 5 Morlet's crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletti*)
 1 false gaviat (*Tomistoma schlegeli*), 1 Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*)
 1 West African dwarf Crocodile (*Osteolemus cataphractus*)
 2 African slender snouted crocodile (*Crocodylus cataphractus*)
 2 salt water crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*)
 1 Philippine crocodile (*Crocodylus mindorensis*)
 1 Siamese crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*)
 2 Mugger crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*)
 TOTAL SPECIES-18 TOTAL SPECIMENS-42

AAZK QUIZ

- 1 The aardwolf, seldom seen in captivity, belongs to what group of animals?
2. What bird had once been trained to hunt other birds?
3. What is the 3rd largest cat of the Eastern Hemisphere?
4. How many baby opossum could you hold in a teaspoon?
5. What is the largest member of the squirrel family? One of the smallest?

Answers to last month's quiz.

1. The flatfish has body colors that change to match the ocean bottom.
2. The Ruffed Grouse grows webs between his toes in wintertime so that he can walk over snow.
3. The glass snake is an animal that is not a worm that can continue to live after it has broken into 2 equal parts.
4. The male ostrich does roar like a lion with a strange hissing sound.
5. The Lhasa apso is a dog.

THE CONSUMPTION OF WILDLIFE BY MAN by William G. Conway, General Director of the New York Zoological Society

(This article will be presented in several parts due to its length.)

I once knew a lady who owned a cheetah. The big cat was graceful, slender, and stately. The lady said she loved the cheetah, though she knew little about the big cat or its habits; certainly she lavished affection on it whenever there was someone about. But I never could tell much about the cheetah's feelings and it died after a few months.

Although all this happened many years ago, the practice of keeping exotic animals as pets has recently increased and, like many zoo men, I have become greatly concerned with the effects of the pet trade on delicate and sometimes rare animals. More than 28 million live wild animals were imported by American pet businesses, laboratories, and zoos last year. More than 22 million pounds of wild animal skins were hunted by American furriers and leather goods concerns. United States hunters

killed over 60 million birds and mammals at the same time. Man's rising consumption of diminishing wild animal populations shows little sign of abatement and his efforts to manage the wildlife resources on a sustained yield basis are disgracefully inadequate.

When Texas tortoises, South American golden-headed quetzals, and even hummingbirds and saki monkeys began to appear in New York pet shops, my concern changed to indignation, a feeling enhanced by the apathetic remark of one pet dealer who, in response to my questioning of his need to sell endangered Texas tortoises, replied, "Are turtles really worth saving?"

The work of unqualified importers of unsuitably rare and delicate creatures results in unnecessary animal suffering, certainly. At the same time, it is important to evaluate the problem coolly and to see the exotic pet trade in relation to additional drains on wild animal populations: food and sport hunting; poaching; pesticide poisoning; hide, feather, or skin trade; and habitat destruction. All this raises questions of critical importance to conservation: of what relative importance is each of the drains on wild animal populations and what are the special characteristics of each?

Naturally, I have been especially interested in problems stemming from the live animal trade. After all, zoos buy live animals too and sometimes from the same dealers that supply pet shops and laboratories. For this reason, I first looked into the trade in living wildlife.

It did not take long to find out that some truly unusual wild creatures were being more or less regularly offered to the unsuspecting

pet buyer even the smallest New York City pet shops. Monkeys are common imports, usually woolly, spider, or squirrel monkey. "Squirrel monkeys-\$13.50," "tame, affectionate- the perfect house pet," said the advertisements. Spider and woolly monkeys are more expensive but still common and even quennons can be found. But I have never seen one of these primates adequately housed or cared for in a pet shop. In fact, so many are kept in such woefully inadequate quarters under such filthy conditions that I wonder if the sympathy thus engendered in the viewer is a sales device. Pet shop sales personnel with whom I have talked have been uniformly uninformed about the biology or the needs of their charges. Several were apparently temporary employees. They knew enough to assure prospective buyers what "wonderful pets" monkeys would make but little else. Most ANIMAL KINGDOM readers know that almost all monkeys make exceptionally delicate, difficult, and occasionally dangerous pets but these common imports are only a small part of the picture.

During the past year, golden-headed quetzals, South American cock-of-the-rocks, equatorial barbets, Indonesian fairy bluebirds, South American hummingbirds, saki monkeys, and Malayan flying lizards have been offered in New York pet shops. And pet shops are not the only vendors of these exceptionally delicate creatures: even department stores and dime stores have found the exotic pet trade profitable. Emaciated iguanas and anotes clambering over the bodies of their already dead and dying fellows now vie for the shopper's attention with pencils and plastic flowers. It is remarkable that such relatively rare and expensive creatures as Central American parrots and such precariously delicate

ones as tamanduas (arboreal anteaters) and three-toed sloths can be offered in an unregulated way to the public at large. Moreover, all these animals and many more may be ordered by mail from numerous animal supply houses by anyone almost anywhere. Even a child, for instance, can order a dangerous animal.

Undoubtedly, there are good pet shops and suppliers with informed personnel who know their imports and choose them wisely. This is clearly the case with a number of New York businesses which specialize in the sale of tropical fish, and do so most admirably; but they are very few. There are good reasons for importing some species of wild creatures for pets and I, for one, am strongly in favor of wild animal pets. But importation ought to be done carefully and humanely.

THE DIET OF CHIMPANZEES by Chris LaRue

The diet of chimpanzees should be varied and they should have frequent feedings, especially for the young chimps. Most zoos would find it very difficult to imitate the diet of the chimpanzees in the wild. Since chimpanzees are primarily frugivorous, there are many types of fruit to substitute for their natural diet. Besides the fruits available like bananas, apples, oranges, and grapes, chimps will also eat such vegetables as carrots and celery. Many zoos rely on prepared primate-diets or use some type of prepared food to supplement the fruit diet. Another help in providing a suitable diet is the addition of some type of vitamin & mineral supplement. This is especially true with young chimps still receiving milk. It can be beneficial to add some type of food supplement to the milk.

This can be in the form of vitamins and minerals, cereal, or some kind of instant baby food.

The feeding of chimps is probably best carried out with several small feedings a day as opposed to one large feeding. This helps in keeping the exhibit clear of excess food which causes the exhibit to look dirty and also helps to keep the food clean and fresh. These small, frequent feedings are most practical for small exhibits and where there is constant personal contact between the keeper and his charges. Over-feeding is not a serious problem since most chimps will stop eating when they are full and most chimps are active enough to keep from getting dangerously fat provided they have adequate room and play equipment.

The young pair of chimps at the Topeka Zoological Park are both about two years old. "Buddy", the male, and "Sissy", the female, are both fed four times a day. With two of their feedings, they receive milk and they are given water with the other two. Their diet consists of apples, bananas, grapes, oranges, carrots, celery, bread, milk with a vitamin and mineral supplement added, canned primate-diet, and a prepared monkey pellet. This diet is regulated in amounts only to keep from wasting food they do not eat and to make sure they get all they want or need.

NEWS FROM TOPEKA ZOOLOGICAL PARK reported by John Wortman

Recent arrivals:	1.0 Coati mundi	0.1 Grant's Zebra
1.1 Squirrel Monkey	2.4 Fulvous tree ducks	2.2 American eider
1.2 Ringneck duck	1 Chuckwalla	1 White throated toucan
4 Mexican False Iguana	1 Black Iguana	1 Prairie Rattlesnake

0.1 Double-wattled cassowary

2 Madagascar day gecko

1 Mexican Beaded Lizard

2 Western diamondbacks

Born: 3 Common Tree Shrews

Frank Kish, the Zoo's Associate Curator, is experimenting with a bird of prey diet. The new diet is fed to the owls, hawks, eagles, and vultures. Per 18 pounds mixture, the diet consists of 13 lbs. of ground horsemeat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Purina Game Bird Startena, 2 lbs. ZuFreem Feline Diet, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup bonemeal, 1 tablespoon salt, 5 tablespoons clovite, and 5 tablespoons flamen oil.

The mixture is formed in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. patties and placed in the enclosure every morning. In the afternoon, the enclosures are checked to see that the bird groups have accepted the food.



This diet is also fed to our Parasitic Jaeger with the addition of two smelt per day.

So far the diet has been well accepted with, of course, the birds eating twice the summer ration now that cold weather is upon us.

NEWS FROM OVERTON PARK ZOO, MEMPHIS, TENN. reported by Clifford Ross

Mr. Jack Gervin died as a result of an auto accident Oct. 12. He was employed here as a keeper for only a short time but was well liked and well thought of. He was a member of the AAZK and a true animal lover.

NEWS FROM MIDDLESEX FELS ZOO reported by Ed Roberts

This zoo has recently been approved by the U.S.D.A. to raise and display hoofed animals coming into this country under their quarantine restrictions. How many other zoos in the U.S. have this unique distinction?

Since the untimely death of our zoo director, Walter Stone, the control, management and operation of our two zoos, has been turned over to the Metropolitan District Commission Police Captains. We do not condemn police per se, but unfortunately, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Mass. has, as one of its requisites, the control of most of the recreation facilities not privately owned; and these recreational facilities which include swimming pools, ice skating rinks, picnic areas, horse back riding trails and zoos, and each one of these, or several can be and are under the control of a police captain. We know that the police captain knows very little about animals and zoo problems but, apparently, the Metropolitan District Commission either

doesn't care, or is unwilling to advance its zoo keepers to higher grades, such as curators and/or assistant directors or directors. Their thinking is, a zoo official HAS to have a college degree and then some years of experience in executive capacity. Maybe some day, some of these backward thinking politicians will eventually see the light, "that many times from the ranks, come the most able of men." This reporter, here and now, takes the bed rock stand, that common sense and not ALL book learning is the making of a true zoo official and not a piece of parchment given after 4 years of college.

Recent additions to the Middlesex Fells Zoo include:

2 Javanese Bantengs	4 Blackbuck Antelope
3 Sika Deer	3 Guanacas
2 Vicuna	1 Muntjac (whom we found can really swim, when it dived into the antelope range moat).
1 female Klipspringer	2 Caucasian Turkeys

Is there anybody around ~~that can give us a~~ good diet for a Red Panda? Ours, after refusing everything we offered him, finally ended up with raw eggs and bananas. He just won't eat anything else! Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated.

NEWS FROM KNOWLAND STATE PARK reported by Charles F. MacGowan

ANEBIASIS IN THE CAPTIVE BOIDAE

At Knowland Park Zoo, we maintain an enclosure with a variety of large constrictors, such as pythons, boas, and anacondas. The snakes in this display all share the same pool at the bottom of the display

for drinking water.

Recently, a wild caught anaconda of about 9 ft., was introduced to this display already containing an anaconda of about 7 ft. After a short time, the recently introduced anaconda died. The snake had previously been quarantined for a short time and checked for mouth rot, mites, ticks, and any cutaneous wounds. After death, the snake was only checked superficially, and it was felt that the snake merely died of transportation shock.

One week later, the other anaconda that had been in the display for over a year, suddenly died. A complete autopsy was given, and it was found that the snake had a highly infected lower intestine. A microscopic examination of the infected matter showed that the pathogen was *Entamoeba Invadens* causing amebiasis.

The remaining snakes fecal matter was given microscopic examination and all were found suffering from amebiasis.

All snakes remaining in the display were immediately treated with Diodoquin (Searle Company) and Tetracycline. The large Python(*python molurus bivittatus*) of about ten ft. and a weight of about 28 lbs. was given 650 mg. of diodoquin and 50 mg. of tetracycline in a water solution. The solution is administered with a feeding tube connected to a large syringe. The tube is inserted about one third the length of the snakes body. The feeding tube should be lightly oiled to prevent any internal abrasions. This treatment was continued for a period of 20 days. The drugs being administered every other day. The rest of the constrictors were given an appropriate amount. After the 20 day period, a microscopic

inspection was again given and it was found they contained only dead protozoans. In another ten days, an inspection showed no protozoans at all. The entire display was thoroughly cleaned with wesodyne. None of the snakes have showed any ill effects from the treatment or infection. The amebiasis outbreak has been completely eradicated with no further outbreaks.

It is suggested that new arrivals, while in quarantine should have microscopic fecal checks as well as being checked for mites, ticks, mouth rot, worms and other disorders, for amebiasis is a highly infectious and contagious disease.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOO KEEPERS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(Up to and including November 8, 1968)

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Dues			
San Diego Chapter Members	\$230.00	Wolf-Brown Inc. (Emblems)	-----\$586.11
Dues			
Affiliated Members	639.75	Jensens Printing (Cards, Stat.)	112.35
Subscriptions (Newsletters)	46.10	S.D. Office Supply (Newsletter)	199.12
Ad in Newsletter	.75	Sears (Mimeograph Machine)	--- 104.99
Sale of Emblems	719.00	Sears (Typewriter)	----- 73.37
Donations to Raffle	104.25	Postage Stamps	----- 185.03
Donations To Dinner (Feb.)	206.00	S.D. Public Service (Dinner)	206.00
Donations to Dinner (May)	244.00	S.D. " " " "	----- 174.00

AAZK FINANCIAL STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

INCOME

Donations to dinner (Oct.)--188.00
TOTAL-----\$2,377.85

We audited the Treasurer's books
on Nov. 8, 1968 and find this to
be a true and accurate statement.

Signed

Signed

On Oct. 15, 1968, \$311.00 was taken
out of this account and put into
account of AAZK (National Head-
quarters). Also the remainder of
Emblems (105) was handed over on
the agreement that the initial
outlay for emblems \$147.94 would
be returned to S.D. Local Chapter
in due course.

EXPENDITURE

S.D. Public Service (Dinner)--154.00
Refreshments @ meetings----- 35.96
Postage & Ins. (film)----- 6.88
Calif. Stamp Co. (2 stamps)--- 10.61
Process Stencil----- 3.15
Supt. of Documents (Zip code)- 7.00
T.V. for Hillcrest Home----- 25.00
Gasoline expenses to L.A.----- 15.50
Picnic Expenses (Aug. 5)----- 53.43
Books & Cards for Secretary-- 8.44
President's expense to AAZPA- 25.00
Meal in Rest. for visitors--- 8.06
Long Distance Phone Calls----- 3.04
Extras----- 13.97
Paid to AAZK (National Hq.)---311.00
Balance on Hand----- 55.84
TOTAL-----\$2,377.85

Walter Bromley
Treasurer

ACTION REQUESTED

Occasionally a letter comes across my desk that makes me genuinely angry. Such a letter reached me this last week. It was a letter from a group calling themselves the Ad Hoc Committee on Pet Legislation. It had such scare phrases in it as "...the importation of all pet livestock is in danger!". "The economy of many cities and countries around the world depends on millions of American dollars for their livelihood." "The passage of this act could cause a failure of a thousand small pet shops plus a hundred wholesalers of livestock..." "... for the life of our industry and your firm....DO IT TODAY!"

It also had such incorrect statements as "...it is inconceivable that any pet species could face extinction." "...placing the controlling authority outside the native country is bound to result in misinformation, miscalculation, and misjudgement."

The legislation towards which all of this verbiage is directed is a bill jointly introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Lennon and in the Senate by Senator Yarborough. This bill would provide for the banning of the importation into the United States of any species of wildlife deemed by the Secretary of the Interior to be endangered with extinction. The bill further provides that the Secretary would consult with the affected foreign countries and also with the International Association for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. It is anticipated that he would also consult with the AAZPA.

This bill has received the wholehearted endorsement of conservation organizations throughout the world and will go a long way towards

cutting out one great threat to the wildlife of the world. The bill will make the interstate transport of any animal protected in any state illegal, thus making the present traffic in alligator hides illegal rather than the current confused situation in which it is illegal to poach the animal in Florida but perfectly legal to sell its hide to a leather goods manufacturer in New York.

Last year, Texas passed a law protecting both the Berlander's Tortoise and the "horned-toad" in the state of Texas and yet every month hundreds of these protected animals are smuggled out of Texas to be sold by the pet wholesalers in Louisiana and Florida. It is imperative that as conservationists we make our voices heard on this matter in Washington. One of our Senators, Mike Monroney, sits on the Senate Commerce Committee which is presently considering the Yarbough Bill, S 2984. I urge each of you to write to Senator Monroney and express your support for this most needed legislation.

F.W.Ogilvie, Director

(The executive office of the AAZK requests all members to join in support of this bill. The National Headquarters voices its support wholeheartedly.)

Taken from-VOL. IV, ZOOSOUNDS, NO.5, Oklahoma Zoological Society

AAZK WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS

John Hale (Crandon Pk., Miami, Fla.) Virginia Harshey (Turtle Back Zoo, N.J.)
Dennis Magee (Columbus, Ohio) Robert Drewett (San Diego, Birds)
Miss K.A. May (Franklin Pk., C.Z., Mass) James Higgins (Lincoln Pk, Chicago, Ill.)
Paul J. Dittambel (Lincoln Pk., Ill.) Patricia Dorr (Lincoln Pk., Ill.)

Margarat Seymour(Chicago, Ill.)	William Frizel(Pueblo, Colo.)
Jeanne E. Kent(San Jose, Calif.)	Rusty Spearman(Oklahoma City, Okla.)
Jesse Strange(Philadelphia, Pa.)	Head Keeper(Stamford, Conn.)
Earl Brockelsby(Rapid City, S. Dak.)	Thomas H. Liners(Louisville, Ky.)
Larry Weston(NAIBI Zoo, Moline, Ill.)	Martin C. Payer(St. Louis, Mo.)
Charles Burt(Topeka, Kansas)	Robert H. Sharon(Calgory Zoo, Canada)
Lou. Ordonez(San Diego, Birds)	Grayson Harding(Washington, D.C.)
Harold Brassie(Sarasota, Florida as Associate Member)	

ATTENTION ZOOS WITHOUT REPORTERS!!!

The AAZK now has representatives in 54 zoos. However, we only list reporters from 16 !!! If your zoo is not now being represented in YOUR Newsletter, why not designate a reporter to submit news for you?

1969 AAZK OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

Mr. Gerald Thomas was elected President of the San Diego Chapter of the AAZK. Mr. John Magarell, 1st V.P., Mr. Jim Tillotson, 2nd V.P., Mr. Charles Shumann, 3rd V.P., Mr. Dennis Melvin, Secretary, and Mr. Walt Bromley, Chapter Treasurer. Mr. Huey Hannon is the new Sgt. at Arms.

Mr. Richard Sweeney is National Executive Secretary and Mr. Conrad Grayson National Treasurer.

The San Diego officers will serve on interim national Board of Directors until national elections are held. The office of National Executive Secretary and National Treasurer are permanent appointments.

AAZK MEMBERSHIP

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP

National Headquarters.....\$3.00 annually
(Includes subscription of Newsletter)
(Open only to keepers and attendants
of other zoos and aquariums)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

Open to persons who wish to support AAZK
but who do not qualify for regular,
affiliate or other memberships (no right of vote)
\$5.00 annually

CORRESPONDING MEMBERSHIP

Open to keepers of foreign zoos
\$5.00 annually

ASSOCIATION EMBLEMS

Shoulder Patch (see cover).....\$1.00 each
(Members only)

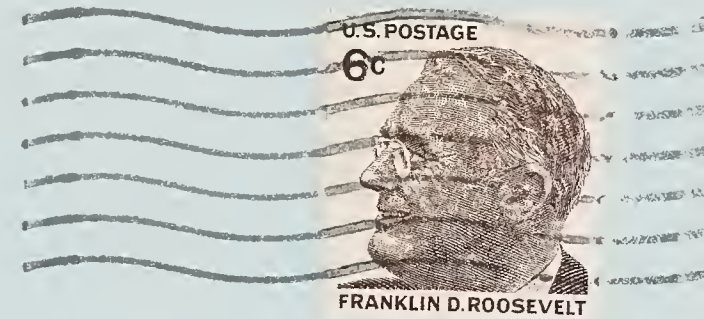
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